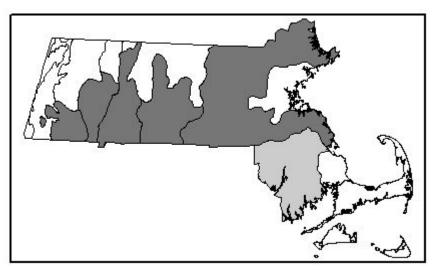
OAK - HEMLOCK - WHITE PINE FOREST **Community Name:**

Community Code: CT1B100000

SRANK: **S**5



Concept:

A mixed conifer - hardwood forest normally occurring in the southern part of the state, often on dry, acidic slopes.

Environmental Setting:

Common on midslopes on rocky, shallow well-drained soils, with few nutrients. The community grades into Northern Hardwood - Hemlock- White Pine Forests to the north and on moister sites, which typically have more hemlock. To the south and on drier sites, White Pine - Oak Forest and Mixed Oak Forest become more common.

Vegetation Description: Oaks (Quercus alba, Q. prinus, Q. rubra), black birch (Betula lenta), black cherry (Prunus serotina), and red maple (Acer rubrum) in association with hemlock (Tsuga canadensis) and white pine (Pinus strobus). Relative proportions of the species vary greatly among sites. Beech (Fagus grandifolia) is a common associate, and chestnut (Castanea dentata) sprouts are common. The shrub layer is patchy and sparse, with witch-hazel (Hamamelis virginiana), mountain laurel (Kalmia latifolia), lowbush blueberry (Vaccinium angustifolium), and maple-leaved viburnum (Viburnum acerifolium) characteristically present. The herbaceous layer also tends to be sparse and with little diversity: Indian cucumber (Medeola virginiana), wintergreen (Gaultheria procumbens), wild sarsaparilla (Aralia nudicaulis), wild oats (Uvularia sessilifolia), star flower (Trientalis borealis), and Canada Mayflower (Maianthemum canadense) are typical.

Associations:

May be on the moister end of the continuum of dry, acidic communities that contain a variety of tree oak and pine species. More work is needed to define types.

Habitat Values for Associated Fauna: The fauna of this community is richer than but overlaps with that of the mixed oak communities. There is a large suite of neotropical migrant birds that are more likely to be found here, in some of the larger sites, including about 15-16 warblers, Eastern Wood-Pewee (Contopus virens), and Great Crested Flycatcher (Miarchus crinitus). Where mountain laurel occurs with beech trees, Black-throated Blue Warblers (Dendroica caerulescens) may occur, and if there are low spots with large trees and fairly dense shrubs, Canada Warblers (Wilsonia canadensis) often occur. In large sites, large mammals, such as bear and moose, occur with the forest as part of their habitat. Common small mammals include smoky shrew (Sorex fumeus), masked shrew (S. cinereus), short-tailed shrew (Blarina brevicauda), woodland jumping mouse (Napaeozapus insignis), white-footed mouse (Peromyscus leucopus), and gray squirrels (Sciurus carolinensis), chipmunks (Tamias striatus), and red squirrels (Tamiasciurus hudsonicus), where hemlock are dominant. Amphibians would include the ubiquitous Northern Redback Salamanders (Plethodon cinereus) and red efts, the juvenile stage of red-spotted newts (Notophthalmus v. viridescens).

Natural Heritage & Endangered Species Program, Massachusetts Division of Fisheries & Wildlife

Associated Rare Plants:

NONE KNOWN

Associated Rare Animals:

NONE KNOWN

Examples with Hiram Fox WMA, Worthington; East Brimfield Lake Property, ACOE, Brimfield; Conant

Public Access: Brook Dam Property, ACOE, Monson.

Threats:

Management Needs:

Synonyms

USNVC/TNC: Pinus strobus - Tsuga canadensis Forest Alliance -- Pinus strobus - Tsuga canadensis Lower New

England, Northern Piedmont Forest [CEGL006320]; Includes: Tsuga canadensis - Betula alleghaniensis

Forest Alliance -- Tsuga canadensis - Fagus grandifolia Forest [CEGL006088].

MA (old name): CNE MESIC TRANSITIONAL FOREST ON SANDY/GRAVELLY SOILS.

ME: Related to: Hemlock slope forest community.

NH: Acidic, hemlock- beech- oak- pine forest.

VT: Not described.

NY: Part of: Appalachian oak - pine forest, and Pine - northern hardwood forest or Hemlock - northern

hardwood forest and Pine - northern harwood forest.

CT: Part of: Tsuga canadensis forests.

Related to: Hemlock - Hardwood Forest.

Weatherbee: Part of: Mesic Acidic Oak / Conifer Forest Community.

Author: P. Swain **Date:** 8/31/99